

THE FARMER'S FIELD AND GARDEN

LIME AS A FERTILIZER.

Its Value to the Farmer—How and When It May Be Applied.

If we study the composition of plants, we find that lime is the most important part of the mineral elements of nearly every one. And it is to be remembered that in the growth of plants every element found in them is indispensable. But how much more must it be so—if such a thing were possible, for one element to be more indispensable than another—for lime, which exists in such large proportion, to be anything but indispensable. And this must be thought so as we consider that in the ash of any one eighth part is lime; in the ash of clover more than a third of it is lime; in the ash of potato tops nearly one-half is lime. The ashes of wood, which we think so valuable on account of the potash in them, have several times more lime than potash, the lime amounting to from 30 to 70 per cent. And there is not one plant grown that has not lime in its ashes. The same applies to potash and phosphoric acid, and reasonably these are supposed to be food for plants; why, then, is not lime a plant food? Surely it must be so considered. This is what that excellent authority, Henry Stewart, in *The American Agriculturist*, writes. He also is authority for the following:

The best farmed localities in the world are those where the soil contains a large proportion of lime, being derived from the decomposition of limestone rocks. But it is not so much on account of the lime in the soil that the land is so well farmed and so productive, but mostly for the reason that lime being there abundant and cheap, the farmers burn the limestone and make lime, and apply it to the land. Lime only is a plant food, but limestone is not, and the soil may be well filled with limestone and yet be quite poor. Now lime is a very active chemical substance. This will be seen if some of it is put in some vinegar. This will foam up and boil over the cup, and a large quantity of gas will be evolved. In the end there will be no more acid in the vinegar. And this is one effect of lime on soil that is sour, such as swamp land, in which the excess of acid prevents the growth of any useful plants.

If we put some lime on a dead animal or on any other organic matter, it will quickly decompose it and reduce it to its original elements, and this is one effect of lime when used in a compost, the matter thus decomposed then becoming good manure and useful for plants. And this same effect is produced in the soil when quicklime is applied, as it usually is in the fall when the land is prepared for wheat and grass and clover seedling. But the chemist may take some sand or other mineral matter and mix it with lime, and then add water, and the lime will dissolve quite a considerable quantity of this mineral matter, forming silicate of lime, and by taking the silica from the potash, or the phosphate, or magnesia, or the alumina, etc., that the soil is made up of, the lime renders these elements of plant food soluble and available for the crops.

Now this is a small part of the natural history of lime, as it is used in good farming. And with such a history we may realize its value to the farmer, quite independently of the fact whether it is actually a plant food or not. And as the science of the farmer is the land is in the best condition for the application of lime, as lime is most soluble in cold water, and the wheat crop is most convenient for it, it is a question for all of us if it is not advisable to use it, and gather the fruits of its good effects on the soil. The freshly burned lime only is applied, and 30 to 40 bushels per acre is the usual quantity. It is left in heaps in the field, preferably of one bushel each, two rods apart, and in a few days it falls to a fine powder by the action of the moisture of the air, or a shower of rain, when it is easily spread quite evenly—so as to just white the surface—with a long handled shovel. But when lime is thus used for the wheat, it is not advisable to use superphosphate until the spring. It can then be used to advantage.

TOMATOES FOR THE GREENHOUSE.

A Report on Varieties Tested at the Vermont Experiment Station.

L. R. Jones, writing from the Vermont station to Rural New Yorker, gives this information concerning tomatoes for greenhouse culture. He says:

The Essex Hybrid is and has been the standard variety with us for forcing. It has medium size, smooth and firm fruit, and yields as well as if not better than any other variety we have ever tried. It has a little black rot as any crop of the most perfect nature. The Early Minnesota has done well in our house this season, but as this is our first trial of it we don't wish to be too positive in praising its merits. It has some very meritorious qualities, was the first to ripen, both in the house and garden, and was only very slightly affected with the rot. It bears a large crop of medium size, smooth, round and firm fruit, which is of the very best quality, but is too sooty to suit some people. As to meanness, it is not up to standard, whereas the Essex Hybrid may be considered as near the standard as perhaps it is necessary to get.

The Ignomus has been a very good forcing variety, but we shall discard it from our house, in the future as being unprofitable. It is very badly affected with the rot, and does not grow smooth enough to suit us. This variety has suffered the most from the rot of any we have grown this year.

The Dwarf Champion we shall try in our house this winter. We have had it in the house during the summer, and it has done remarkably well. The plant itself is strong and vigorous, and as little affected with physiological troubles, like edema, as any. It is a great cropper and the fruit is of the best, both as regards quality and meanness, and the rot has not materially affected it. The dwarf habit of the plant, too, permits of closer planting than the larger kinds. We shall make a thorough trial of these three varieties, the Essex Hybrid, the Early Minnesota and the Dwarf Champion, in our house this winter.

In our garden this year we had sev-

eral varieties that are especially adapted to our conditions. We had the Acme, Beauty, Paragon, Matchless, Golden Queen, Maule's New Imperial and the Stone Island, besides others. The Golden Queen is a yellow and may not be suitable for the market, but as a home fruit it cannot be surpassed. Maule's New Imperial is a new variety well worthy of trial. It is a good cropper, of large, smooth, firm fruit. The Stone is another very promising new variety, good for the general crop.

Corn Harvesting Machines.

There remains no doubt but that corn harvesting machines have come to stay. The New England Homestead reports that nearly 10,000 of one make alone have been sold this year, in addition to an immense number of other machines. It says:

"The machines will doubtless be much improved, and only after a corn harvester has been actually used for one or two years by the farmer in doing practical work can it be said to be an assured success. The McCormick, for instance, which cuts and binds the corn in bundles, harvested 100 acres of corn in 1880, and was supposed to be perfect then, but before it was put in the hands of the farmers the manufacturers felt it necessary to spend four years upon it and to test it all the way from the sugar cane of Texas and Louisiana to the 16 foot corn in the Wabash bottoms, the square corn of Dakota and the yellow corn of Vermont."

"The machines to break corn and put it into the wagon box has now been devised. The idea is old and it remains to be seen whether this latest candidate will be a success. Years ago such a machine would have had a large market, but now the farmers recognize that cornstalks, if properly cut, cured and fed, are worth just as much per acre as the best hay. The demand for a machine of this type will be limited to those farmers who are still willing to waste their corn fodder, or only partially utilize it by turning the stock into the cornfields after plucking the ears."

Agricultural Experiment Stations.

In this country the first agricultural experiment station was begun at Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., in 1876, though similar work had been previously carried on at some of the agricultural colleges. California, North Carolina and New Jersey were among the first states to organize experiment stations. In 1887 congress passed what is popularly known as the Hatch act, which gives to each state and territory \$15,000 a year from the national treasury for the maintenance of an agricultural experiment station. Agricultural experiment stations are now in operation under the act of congress March 3, 1887, in all the states and territories. Alaska is the only section of the United States which has no station. In each of the states of Alabama, Connecticut, New Jersey and New York a separate station is maintained wholly or in part by the state funds, and in Louisiana a station for sugar and rice experiments is maintained by funds contributed by sugar planters. In several other states substations have been established. Excluding the branch stations, the total number of stations in the United States is 54. Of these 51 receive the appropriation provided for in the act of congress already mentioned.

Wasted Time and Force.

Not long since we saw a New England farmer plowing. His fields were small and surrounded by big stone walls. His team barely got started before they were stopped by a big wall that marked a western man's error in running through the farm. At least 10 per cent of time and force were wasted in turning. Now that man is suffering from the "curse of Wall Street" if ever a man was. Oh, if his ancestors had only been Dutchmen and used those stones to make farm buildings—Rural New Yorker.

Protection For Tender Plants.

The best method of protection depends on what kind of plants are to be protected. For deciduous plants a barrel, well ventilated and filled with dry leaves or hay, and covered up to keep out the water, is a Rural New Yorker correspondent has always found good. Figs may thus be kept outdoors. For evergreens like rhododendrons, kalmias and tender conifers, a thorough shading with evergreen boughs is as good as anything. It seems to be the change from cold to the direct rays of the sun toward spring that are most prolific of mischief.

AGRATEFUL PATIENT

"I was a full fledged M. D. once and never should have thought of adopting my present profession if it hadn't been for a queer accident when I first hung out my shingle."

"I had a rich neighbor, a man I was bound to propitiate, and the very first call I had after days of waiting for patients who didn't come was to his barn to see what was the matter with his sick mare. I cured the mare and took in my shingle, for from that day to this I've never prescribed for a human being. I had won a reputation as a veterinary surgeon and had to stick to it. But this is neither here nor there. Only if you think animals can't show gratitude and affection perhaps you'll change your mind."

"When I'd been in business a year or two, I sent for my brother Dick. He was a wonderful chap with all kinds of animals, and I thought perhaps I could work out of my part of it and leave that for him. I said to Dick that my sister's brother in New York now, and I should have to be an all over again to make a first rate physician. But that's what I meant to be then."

"The very next day after Dick came I got a telegram from P. T. Barnum. I'd been down there once or twice to his own stable, and he had a good deal of faith in me. The message was:

"'Hello has your foot come. Come at once.'"

"Hebe was a favorite elephant—a splendid creature and worth a small fortune. 'Well, I confess I hesitated. I distrust of my own ability and dreaded the result. But Dick was determined to go, and so we did. When we got out of the cars, Barnum himself was there with a splendid pair of matched greys. He eyed me very dubiously. 'I'd forgotten you were such a little fellow,' he said in a discouraged tone. 'I'm afraid you can't help her.' His distrust put me on my mettle."

"'Mr. Barnum,' said I, getting into the carriage, 'if it comes to a hand to hand fight between Hebe and me, I don't believe an extra foot or two of height would give me the advantage.'"

"He laughed outright and began telling me how the elephant was hurt. She had stepped on a nail or bit of iron and it had

A COMMERCIAL DAY.

CENTENNIAL OF AMERICAN COMMERCIAL LIBERTY.

Chamney Dewey Writes the History of Our Progress From the Time of Washington—Dec. 19 the Day of Celebration.

For nearly 30 years the people of the United States have indulged in patriotic centennial celebrations. From the Declaration of Independence in 1776 down to the evacuation of New York by the British in 1783 the struggle for American liberty has been thus commemorated, while in 1889, with imposing ceremony, was recalled the inauguration as first president. By history and story the country has been made familiar with the story of its freedom from foreign control and of the commencement of its government. The 19th of December next is a date pregnant with 100 years of progress and development. Our prior centennials presented upon the national canvas the picture of the formation of the institutions under which the people might govern themselves. The 19th of December celebrates the results of that government and of those institutions for the first 100 years.

It is difficult at this time to grasp the situation which Washington, as first president, had to meet. The republic was exhausted by the seven years' war of the Revolution. The jealous colonies, now states, were not able to work together harmoniously. We had no foreign commerce; our internal trade was in its infancy. On the one hand, Great Britain was a powerful and most dangerous neighbor by land and had control of the sea; and on the other, the people were with a frenzy for France and the principles of the French revolution. Another war with Great Britain was imminent simply on account of this insane frenzy for the French revolutionists. It is not difficult at this time to form a judgment as to what would have been the result of such a struggle. France could have rendered no assistance and England would either have crippled or reconquered the country.

At this juncture that calm, courageous, farseeing man to whose mind and character we owe everything perilled his great popularity and the confidence which his countrymen had in him by resisting the French frenzy and encountering the public clamor and distrust in an effort to establish commercial relations with Great Britain. He selected for this difficult and unpopular mission the first chief justice of the supreme court of the United States. Washington felt that the emergency required more than diplomatic talent or legislative skill. He felt that it needed profound legal requirements, calm judgment and lofty character, such as could be found only in the head of that majestic tribunal whose decisions and influence have excited the wonder and admiration of the statesmen and jurists of the world.

OLD UNCLE TOM.

The Original of Mrs. Stowe's Novel Almost Reduced to Slavery.

George Harris, the old negro who is the original Uncle Tom in Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe's book, "Uncle Tom's Cabin," is living in Lexington, Ky., at 87 Race street, in a destitute condition. He will be 84 years old next March, and is very feeble. His condition is pitiable, being too weak to beg, and going many days without food.

In an interview he said that he had been living on 5 cents a day. The negroes, for whose freedom he worked for years, do not appreciate his labors in their behalf. They have made no effort to save him from starvation, and were it not for a few white friends he would starve to death.—New York Recorder.

New Labor Proposition.

Count Herbert Bismarck has lately been stumping Prussian Saxony in the interests of the agrarians. In one of his speeches he defended the grain bill drafted by Count Kanitz and in another speech he came out in favor of bimetallic, protective tariffs and the tariff against the adoption of the federal constitution. He, when convinced of the right, was severely immovable to the clamor and howling of the hour. There never was such a contrast between ambassadors as between Chief Justice Jay, envoy extraordinary to promote the commercial treaty with our then most detested enemy, Great Britain, and Clement, the French minister to the United States—the one struggling to obtain for his distressed, embarrassed and bankrupt country peace and honor; the other seeking to carry the torch of revolution among our people and to involve them in the horrors of a European conflict with no end and no interest, from which they could by no possibility derive benefit.

Jay's arrival in London was an event. English statesmen were just grasping the future possibilities of the relations with the mother country in her European entanglements of this new nation of their own kind across the ocean. They were looking north and west, but for allies. Always, as English statesmen are, students of the development of the principles of Magna Charta and the bill of rights, they saw the possibilities of the future of this new authority in government overriding kings and parliaments by its decisions—the supreme power of the United States. Its majesty, its dignity and its power appealed to their imagination in the person of Chief Justice John Jay. It is the unwritten story of impressions, associations and influences of the day which makes the history of nations.

A New National Park.

A dozen generals and other officers who were the blue have gone south from Chicago to meet representative leaders of the gray to arrange details for a petition to congress to make the battlefield of Vicksburg a national military park. They form together the officers and directors of the Vicksburg Military Park association, organized last month. The battlefield will be accurately located, and the ground occupied by both armies in the contest will be gone over by the members of the association. It is hoped by this united action congress may be induced to make an appropriation sufficiently large to convert the battlefield into a suitable monument honoring the soldiers of both sides who died on the historic spot.—Atlanta Constitution.

A Candidate For Statehood.

Oklahoma is the latest candidate for admission into the Union, a statehood convention having been called to meet early in December. As Oklahoma's population is 850,000 or more and she now has an assessed valuation of \$30,000,000, she would make a much more creditable state than either Arizona or New Mexico. If the Creek, Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations should join in the movement, as it is intimated they may, thus throwing state lines around the Indian Territory, her claims would be irresistible.—Chicago Tribune.

Buried by a Landslide.

HALESTON, Pa., Nov. 27.—While at work in a deep coal stripping hole at Haleston, Pa., a landslide occurred, burying John Huake, two miners were buried by a landslide. They were driven alongside of a ravine when the earth dropped away, carrying them to the bottom of the ravine and covering them beneath thousands of tons of debris. It took three hours' hard work to find the bodies.

A COMMERCIAL DAY.

CENTENNIAL OF AMERICAN COMMERCIAL LIBERTY.

Chamney Dewey Writes the History of Our Progress From the Time of Washington—Dec. 19 the Day of Celebration.

For nearly 30 years the people of the United States have indulged in patriotic centennial celebrations. From the Declaration of Independence in 1776 down to the evacuation of New York by the British in 1783 the struggle for American liberty has been thus commemorated, while in 1889, with imposing ceremony, was recalled the inauguration as first president. By history and story the country has been made familiar with the story of its freedom from foreign control and of the commencement of its government. The 19th of December next is a date pregnant with 100 years of progress and development. Our prior centennials presented upon the national canvas the picture of the formation of the institutions under which the people might govern themselves. The 19th of December celebrates the results of that government and of those institutions for the first 100 years.

It is difficult at this time to grasp the situation which Washington, as first president, had to meet. The republic was exhausted by the seven years' war of the Revolution. The jealous colonies, now states, were not able to work together harmoniously. We had no foreign commerce; our internal trade was in its infancy. On the one hand, Great Britain was a powerful and most dangerous neighbor by land and had control of the sea; and on the other, the people were with a frenzy for France and the principles of the French revolution. Another war with Great Britain was imminent simply on account of this insane frenzy for the French revolutionists. It is not difficult at this time to form a judgment as to what would have been the result of such a struggle. France could have rendered no assistance and England would either have crippled or reconquered the country.

At this juncture that calm, courageous, farseeing man to whose mind and character we owe everything perilled his great popularity and the confidence which his countrymen had in him by resisting the French frenzy and encountering the public clamor and distrust in an effort to establish commercial relations with Great Britain. He selected for this difficult and unpopular mission the first chief justice of the supreme court of the United States. Washington felt that the emergency required more than diplomatic talent or legislative skill. He felt that it needed profound legal requirements, calm judgment and lofty character, such as could be found only in the head of that majestic tribunal whose decisions and influence have excited the wonder and admiration of the statesmen and jurists of the world.

OLD UNCLE TOM.

The Original of Mrs. Stowe's Novel Almost Reduced to Slavery.

George Harris, the old negro who is the original Uncle Tom in Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe's book, "Uncle Tom's Cabin," is living in Lexington, Ky., at 87 Race street, in a destitute condition. He will be 84 years old next March, and is very feeble. His condition is pitiable, being too weak to beg, and going many days without food.

In an interview he said that he had been living on 5 cents a day. The negroes, for whose freedom he worked for years, do not appreciate his labors in their behalf. They have made no effort to save him from starvation, and were it not for a few white friends he would starve to death.—New York Recorder.

New Labor Proposition.

Count Herbert Bismarck has lately been stumping Prussian Saxony in the interests of the agrarians. In one of his speeches he defended the grain bill drafted by Count Kanitz and in another speech he came out in favor of bimetallic, protective tariffs and the tariff against the adoption of the federal constitution. He, when convinced of the right, was severely immovable to the clamor and howling of the hour. There never was such a contrast between ambassadors as between Chief Justice Jay, envoy extraordinary to promote the commercial treaty with our then most detested enemy, Great Britain, and Clement, the French minister to the United States—the one struggling to obtain for his distressed, embarrassed and bankrupt country peace and honor; the other seeking to carry the torch of revolution among our people and to involve them in the horrors of a European conflict with no end and no interest, from which they could by no possibility derive benefit.

Jay's arrival in London was an event. English statesmen were just grasping the future possibilities of the relations with the mother country in her European entanglements of this new nation of their own kind across the ocean. They were looking north and west, but for allies. Always, as English statesmen are, students of the development of the principles of Magna Charta and the bill of rights, they saw the possibilities of the future of this new authority in government overriding kings and parliaments by its decisions—the supreme power of the United States. Its majesty, its dignity and its power appealed to their imagination in the person of Chief Justice John Jay. It is the unwritten story of impressions, associations and influences of the day which makes the history of nations.

A New National Park.

A dozen generals and other officers who were the blue have gone south from Chicago to meet representative leaders of the gray to arrange details for a petition to congress to make the battlefield of Vicksburg a national military park. They form together the officers and directors of the Vicksburg Military Park association, organized last month. The battlefield will be accurately located, and the ground occupied by both armies in the contest will be gone over by the members of the association. It is hoped by this united action congress may be induced to make an appropriation sufficiently large to convert the battlefield into a suitable monument honoring the soldiers of both sides who died on the historic spot.—Atlanta Constitution.

A Candidate For Statehood.

Oklahoma is the latest candidate for admission into the Union, a statehood convention having been called to meet early in December. As Oklahoma's population is 850,000 or more and she now has an assessed valuation of \$30,000,000, she would make a much more creditable state than either Arizona or New Mexico. If the Creek, Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations should join in the movement, as it is intimated they may, thus throwing state lines around the Indian Territory, her claims would be irresistible.—Chicago Tribune.

Buried by a Landslide.

HALESTON, Pa., Nov. 27.—While at work in a deep coal stripping hole at Haleston, Pa., a landslide occurred, burying John Huake, two miners were buried by a landslide. They were driven alongside of a ravine when the earth dropped away, carrying them to the bottom of the ravine and covering them beneath thousands of tons of debris. It took three hours' hard work to find the bodies.

American merchantmen were seen upon the seas.

In the harbor of Great Britain and all the continental nations of Europe and in the ports of the orient appeared this strange flag, under which the merchants and the traders of the world began to discover that there sailed a new, most enterprising and most adventurous recruit to the ranks of the world's commerce.

Through the gateway but partly opened by the Jay treaty came a volume of trade which liberalized the laws and broke down the time honored restrictions of the centuries. While Europe felt the influence in a hundred ways, and most beneficially, of the American addition to the commerce of the world, started upon that career of commerce with the world and internal trade with ourselves which, in a century, has outstripped the achievements of the ages. The figures of American commerce from 1795 to 1895 are romance and reality, fiction and fact. They make mathematics tedious, and they make poetry mathematics.

Such in brief outline is the story to be commemorated on the 19th of December. It should appeal to every commercial body in the United States. At that time the seed was planted of which each of them is the growth. It should be "commercial day" from one end of this country to the other, in recent recognition of the origin of American commerce and the creation of the conditions under which every board of trade and chamber of commerce exist in the United States today.—Chamney M. Dewey in New York Sun.

Fire In Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 18.—The report of destruction of Martin Fuller & Co.'s store in West Philadelphia was damaged by fire to the extent of \$20,000. Large quantities of iron, hardware and dressed lumber for shipbuilding were destroyed. The loss is covered by insurance.

Fifteen Lives Lost at Sea.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 20.—Particulars of the loss of the Italian bark Iron Carlo off the Horn have reached this city. The bark collided with the British ship Cordova and it is now known that not only was the Iron Carlo sunk, but that only four of her 19 men were saved.

Turkeys For Cleveland and Wales.

MONTREAL, Nov. 19.—Thomas Rowley of St. Aubert, Quebec, claims to have two turkeys, each 2 years old, whose aggregate weight is 110 pounds. One is to be sent to President Cleveland for Thanksgiving day and the other to the Prince of Wales.

More People Poisoned.

GROVERSVILLE, N. Y., Nov. 13.—Three more families in this city are suffering from arsenic poisoning. One child, aged 12, died. Through active efforts of physicians no lives have been lost. The board of health has taken action in the matter.

Shot Himself In the Head.

GROVERSVILLE, N. Y., Nov. 27.—Abram Frank Jr., 62 years old, a well known citizen, committed suicide by shooting himself with a revolver in the head. Frank left home apparently in good spirits, and no cause is assigned for the deed.

A Novelty Agency.

For president, Senator William Eastman Chandler, Chicago, Down with the Prince of Wales.—Chicago Record.

Thought He May Have Been Poisoned.

SANDY HILL, N. Y., Nov. 20.—John Buckley, 22 years old, died suddenly under mysterious circumstances. He drank beer in Glen Falls and complained of a spoon being put in it. Coroner Pattee was notified and began an inquiry.

Two Men Killed at Crossings.

BUFFALO, Nov. 23.—Two men were killed at grade crossings here. John Valcutt, aged 74 years, was struck at Black Creek, and Joseph Gaudin, a fish pedler, at Green street, both by New York Central locomotives.

General Markets.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—FLOUR—State and western dull and featureless. City mills patent, \$4.00; 43½ winter patents, \$3.90; 43½ city mills, \$3.80; 43½ winter patents, \$3.70; 43½ city mills, \$3.60. WHEAT—No. 2 red winter active and higher on foreign buying, but fell off, ending at 95½; No. 3, 94½; No. 4, 93½; No. 5, 92½; No. 6, 91½; No. 7, 90½; No. 8, 89½; No. 9, 88½; No. 10, 87½; No. 11, 86½; No. 12, 85½. CORN—No. 2, quiet; No. 3, steady; No. 4, 85½; No. 5, 84½; No. 6, 83½; No. 7, 82½; No. 8, 81½; No. 9, 80½; No. 10, 79½; No. 11, 78½; No. 12, 77½. OATS—No. 2, quiet; No. 3, steady; No. 4, 85½; No. 5, 84½; No. 6, 83½; No. 7, 82½; No. 8, 81½; No. 9, 80½; No. 10, 79½; No. 11, 78½; No. 12, 77½. RICE—Dull; family, \$11.00; No. 1, \$10.00; No. 2, \$9.00; No. 3, \$8.00; No. 4, \$7.00; No. 5, \$6.00; No. 6, \$5.00; No. 7, \$4.00; No. 8, \$3.00; No. 9, \$2.00; No. 10, \$1.00; No. 11, \$0.50; No. 12, \$0.25. BUTTER—Steady; state and Pennsylvania, 22½; foreign, 21½. EGGS—Steady; state and Pennsylvania, 22½; foreign, 21½. SUGAR—Raw quiet; fair refining, 36½; cut, 37½; No. 1, 38½; No. 2, 39½; No. 3, 40½; No. 4, 41½; No. 5, 42½; No. 6, 43½; No. 7, 44½; No. 8, 45½; No. 9, 46½; No. 10, 47½; No. 11, 48½; No. 12, 49½. MOLASSES—Dull; domestic, \$6.00; foreign, \$5.00. COFFEE—Dull; domestic, \$1.00; foreign, \$0.50. TEA—Dull; domestic, \$0.50; foreign, \$0.25. SPICES—Dull; domestic, \$0.50; foreign, \$0.25. HONEY—Dull; domestic, \$0.50; foreign, \$0.25. SOAP—Dull; domestic, \$0.50; foreign, \$0.25. CLOTHING—Dull; domestic, \$0.50; foreign, \$0.25. FURNITURE—Dull; domestic, \$0.50; foreign, \$0.25. BUILDING MATERIALS—Dull; domestic, \$0.50; foreign, \$0.25. MISCELLANEOUS—Dull; domestic, \$0.50; foreign, \$0.25.

A SCHLATTER CURE.

Eye-sight said to have been restored to John James of Texas.

Matter of fact observers of the singular case in Denver over the healer Schlatter have said that it was almost impossible to trace in a satisfactory manner any of the alleged cures. Dozens of cases were talked of every day, but when reporters or medical investigators attempted to find the people alleged to have been cured of diverse ailments their hunt ended in failure. Somebody had been told of the case by somebody else, and so on indefinitely.

Circumstantial details of one alleged cure are, however, reported in several Texas and other southern newspapers. It is affirmed that John James of Alvarado, Tex., chairman of the Texas country free silver Democratic committee, returned recently from Denver, where he had been completely healed of partial blindness by Schlatter.

According to these reports, James had been almost blind for over 30 years from acute granulation of the eyelids, and for several years had been unable to read. He heard of Schlatter and went to Denver to see him. He took his place in the line and shook hands with Schlatter and was treated by him, and declared that straightway his affliction began to leave him and his eyesight to improve. In a few days he could see as well as before the disease affected his eyes and says that to prove this he went to the office of the Denver News and read a column of matter set in solid agate type. When seen a few days ago, Mr. James declared that the cure of his blindness was due entirely to Schlatter's influence. Among those who have seen and investigated Mr. James' story is a correspondent of the New Orleans Times Democrat, who was apparently convinced of the truth of the man's story and the genuineness of the cure.

THE PUZZLER

No. 600.—Anagram.

There's a house you must meet
It is much the topmost point.
It is the highest point of the world.
Has its foot upon the ground.

All this refers to this conclusion
Must arrive, as sure as time—
That a perfect conclusion
Means the hardest sort of climb.

We must fix with greatest exactness
Our foundations strong and deep,
Knowing well in mind the saying,
"Are we walk we first must creep."

No. 601.—Transpositions.

He travels not only on frequented highways,
But he is seen through the most difficult by-ways.

Adventurer he's not, but he would not shun
The most difficult of all the world's run.

To have the world's riches, wealth and un-
happiness, he would not shun.

He paid a whole lot of money as his ran-
som, but he would not shun.

For money's sake he always is seeking,
From every man he always is seeking.

What is left to him?
Is he making a fortune?
Or is he making a loss?

No. 602.—Half Square and Rhomboid.

1. A Mississippi river. 2. Quantities of land. 3. A metal. 4. A Japanese coin. 5. A verb. 6. A letter.

Answer: 1. Mississippi. 2. Quantities. 3. Iron. 4. Yen. 5. To be. 6. A.

No. 603.—Numerical Puzzle.

My 1, 2, 3 are to be found,
My 4, 5 are to be found,
My 6, 7 are to be found,
My 8, 9 are to be found,
My 10, 11 are to be found,
My 12, 13 are to be found,
My 14, 15 are to be found,
My 16, 17 are to be found,
My 18, 19 are to be found,
My 20, 21 are to be found,
My 22, 23 are to be found,
My 24, 25 are to be found,
My 26, 27 are to be found,
My 28, 29 are to be found,
My 30, 31 are to be found,
My 32, 33 are to be found,
My 34, 35 are to be found,
My 36, 37 are to be found,
My 38, 39 are to be found,
My 40, 41 are to be found,
My 42, 43 are to be found,
My 44, 45 are to be found,
My 46, 47 are to be found,
My 48, 49 are to be found,
My 50, 51 are to be found,
My 52, 53 are to be found,
My 54, 55 are to be found,
My 56, 57 are to be found,
My 58, 59 are to be found,
My 60, 61 are to be found,
My 62, 63 are to be found,
My 64, 65 are to be found,
My 66, 67 are to be found,
My 68, 69 are to be found,
My 70, 71 are to be found,
My 72, 73 are to be found,
My 74, 75 are to be found,
My 76, 77 are